

**National Interagency Coordination Center  
Incident Management Situation Report  
Saturday, December 16, 2017 – 0800 MT  
National Preparedness Level 2**

**National Fire Activity**

Initial attack activity: Light (35) new fires  
 New large incidents: 2  
 Large fires contained: 3  
 Uncontained large fires:\*\* 4  
 Area Command teams committed: 0  
 NIMOs committed: 0  
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 2  
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

\*\*Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.  
[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

<b>Active Incident Resource Summary</b>						
<b>GACC</b>	<b>Incidents</b>	<b>Cumulative Acres</b>	<b>Crews</b>	<b>Engines</b>	<b>Helicopters</b>	<b>Total Personnel</b>
AICC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	6	282,490	146	1,003	30	8,512
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
RMCC	1	53,875	4	42	1	285
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	25	3,987.6	6	42	4	174
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>340,352.6</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8,971</b>

**Southern California Area (PL 3)**

New fires: 15  
 New large incidents: 0  
 Uncontained large fires: 3  
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 2

**Thomas**, Ventura County Fire Department. Unified command between Cal Fire IMT 1 (Derum) and IMT 1 (J. Kurth). Seven miles east of Ojai, CA. Chaparral, and brush. Active fire behavior with running, spotting and backing. Numerous residences threatened. Evacuations, road, area and trail closures in effect.

**Lilac 5**, Monte Vista Unit, Cal Fire. One mile east of Bonsall, CA. Chaparral, brush and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior.

**Creek**, Los Angeles County Fire Department. Four miles east of Sylmar, CA. Chaparral, brush and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Numerous residences threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Thomas	CA-VNC	256,000	6,500	35	Ctn	01/07	8,318	2	145	979	29	1,009	97M	C&L
Lilac 5	CA-MVU	4,100	0	99	Ctn	12/16	32	-52	0	5	0	157	13M	ST
Creek	CA-LAC	15,619	0	98	Ctn	12/23	100	-4	1	8	1	123	16.5M	C&L
Skirball	CA-LFD	422	0	100	Ctn	---	22	-39	0	6	0	6	8.2M	C&L

LFD – Los Angeles City Fire Department

**Rocky Mountain Area (PL 1)**

New fires: 0  
 New large incidents: 0  
 Uncontained large fires: 0  
 Type 2 IMTs committed 1

**Legion Lake**, South Dakota Wildland Fire Suppression. Transfer of command from IMT 2 (Esperance) back to the local unit will occur today. Eight miles east of Custer, SD. Medium logging slash, short grass and timber. Moderate fire behavior with single tree torching, flanking and backing. Structures threatened. Road, area and trail closures in effect.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Legion Lake	SD-SDS	53,875	0	80	Ctn	12/16	285	-125	4	42	1	3	1.6M	ST

**Southern Area (PL 1)**

New fires: 16  
 New large incidents: 2  
 Uncontained large fires: 0

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Jasper	AR-ARS	209	---	100	Ctn	---	19	---	0	0	4	0	1K	ST
* Boxley	AR-ARS	117	---	100	Ctn	---	19	---	0	7	0	0	1K	PRI

ARS – Arkansas Forestry Commission

**Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Protection):**

<b>Area</b>		<b>BIA</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>FWS</b>	<b>NPS</b>	<b>ST/OT</b>	<b>USFS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
	ACRES	0	60	0	0	0	0	<b>60</b>
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	15	0	<b>15</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	2	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
	ACRES	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	6,563	0	<b>6,563</b>
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Southern Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	15	0	<b>16</b>
	ACRES	12	0	0	0	31	0	<b>43</b>
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,594</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,667</b>

**Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Protection):**

<b>Area</b>		<b>BIA</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>FWS</b>	<b>NPS</b>	<b>ST/OT</b>	<b>USFS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	171	0	0	176	13	<b>360</b>
	ACRES	0	571,516	0	0	81,348	1	<b>652,865</b>
Northwest Area	FIRES	193	266	39	26	1,518	1,354	<b>3,396</b>
	ACRES	11,933	224,928	20,954	15,836	40,459	754,724	<b>1,068,834</b>
Northern California Area	FIRES	84	74	6	16	2,995	955	<b>4,130</b>
	ACRES	118	39,891	71	38	303,656	355,597	<b>699,371</b>
Southern California Area	FIRES	177	86	2	46	4,213	548	<b>5,072</b>
	ACRES	659	37,901	0	12,089	217,813	254,302	<b>522,764</b>
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	883	100	28	34	1,781	723	<b>3,549</b>
	ACRES	75,991	373,106	2,812	22,319	257,609	729,419	<b>1,461,256</b>
Great Basin Area	FIRES	38	1,074	5	40	953	481	<b>2,591</b>
	ACRES	56,352	1,268,751	2	38	451,348	225,116	<b>2,001,607</b>
Southwest Area	FIRES	767	255	19	44	778	1,096	<b>2,959</b>
	ACRES	46,756	23,564	1,027	1,396	116,525	365,439	<b>554,707</b>
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	783	358	10	26	1,395	431	<b>3,003</b>
	ACRES	10,092	58,446	354	2,474	634,358	14,103	<b>719,827</b>
Eastern Area	FIRES	364	0	17	20	4,037	402	<b>4,840</b>
	ACRES	2,137	0	161	150	21,955	5,871	<b>30,274</b>
Southern Area	FIRES	395	528	88	53	28,812	463	<b>30,339</b>
	ACRES	48,976	6,668	180,587	55,651	1,481,219	27,697	<b>1,800,798</b>
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>3,684</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>46,658</b>	<b>6,466</b>	<b>60,239</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>253,014</b>	<b>2,604,771</b>	<b>205,968</b>	<b>109,991</b>	<b>3,606,290</b>	<b>2,732,269</b>	<b>9,512,303</b>

<b>Ten Year Average Fires (2007 – 2016 as of today)</b>	<b>66,106</b>
<b>Ten Year Average Acres (2007 – 2016 as of today)</b>	<b>6,406,743</b>

**Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Ownership):**

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	150	150
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
	ACRES	0	0	160	0	0	348	508
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	56	3	59
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1,415	2,918	4,333
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>3,439</b>	<b>5,014</b>

**Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Ownership):**

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	6	2	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	64,850	100	64,950
Northwest Area	FIRES	13	47	18	2	3	250	333
	ACRES	3,244	9,911	5,698	39	19	34,280	53,191
Northern California Area	FIRES	2	5	9	18	0	195	229
	ACRES	21	836	1,173	857	0	29,796	32,683
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	3	12	6	0	169	190
	ACRES	0	62	2,983	954	0	10,230	14,229
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	10	16	45	9	154	247	481
	ACRES	951	5,750	19,622	812	8,493	12,033	47,661
Great Basin Area	FIRES	7	27	9	12	53	100	208
	ACRES	928	8,345	2,761	4,364	1,539	26,125	44,062
Southwest Area	FIRES	35	35	4	9	6	170	259
	ACRES	21,733	47,014	4,952	4,101	6,117	124,069	207,986
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	27	42	57	16	110	125	377
	ACRES	1,255	4,020	25,230	6,053	5,425	56,237	98,220
Eastern Area	FIRES	51	0	181	25	1,354	280	1,891
	ACRES	26,679	0	26,794	6,434	100,614	68,957	229,478
Southern Area	FIRES	85	0	137	40	102,283	686	103,231
	ACRES	10,352	0	81,801	159,315	2,742,241	581,832	3,575,541
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>230</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>103,969</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>107,207</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>65,163</b>	<b>75,938</b>	<b>171,014</b>	<b>182,929</b>	<b>2,929,298</b>	<b>943,659</b>	<b>4,368,001</b>

\*\*\* Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments.

\*\*\*Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <http://gacc.nifc.gov/>

**Predictive Services Discussion:** A moderately strong disturbance will move east into the Intermountain West spreading light to moderate snowfall across the Northern Rockies, and northern Great Basin. As it moves inland, it will split into two sections with a weak low pressure area developing over Southern California and the main portion of the system moving east into Wyoming by evening. While the northern portion of the system is expected to be of minimal impact, the developing low over Southern California could develop strong off shore winds near Los Angeles late in the day that would persist into the overnight period creating another brief period of critical fire weather conditions. The same developing low pressure area will allow for the strong north winds over northern California to continue through the day and evening hours. Looking elsewhere, another passing disturbance over southern Texas could bring much needed rainfall to portions of the state and Louisiana by evening. East of the Mississippi River, expect warm and sunny conditions as a weak ridge of high pressure develops over the region. In Alaska, a low pressure system will move on shore into the interior. Expect snowfall from the Alaska Range south to the coast while areas along and north of the Brooks Range remain mostly clear with above normal temperatures under high pressure.

<http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.htm>



## Hazard Trees – Situational Awareness

*Felling Safety Category*

Snags are dead, standing trees without leaves or needles in the crowns and present a significant threat to forest worker safety. Snags may burn through more quickly than green trees and can fall without warning.

Live structurally compromised green trees weakened by insects, disease, weather, fire, and age can also fall without notice.

- Sawyers and crews operate with increased risk from hazard trees during low visibility or night operations. Night saw operations should include discussions involving minimizing falling operations due to reduced visibility and the reduction of situational awareness of immediate surroundings.
  
- Environmental conditions that increase risk from hazard trees:
  - Strong or gusty winds from storm cells
  - Air operations - water or retardant drops, rotor wash from helicopters
  - Steep slopes with rolling material
  - Diseased or bug-killed areas (Mountain Pine Beetle)
  - Fire weakened timber
  - Reduced visibility from smoke, fog or darkness
  
- Things to consider when assessing the potential danger of hazard trees in an area:
  - Timbered areas that have been burning for an extended period
  - High-risk tree species (those that are known for rot and shallow root systems) in the area
  - Numerous downed trees or tree parts in the area
  - Broken tops and dead limbs overhead or an accumulation of downed limbs around tree boles (stems)
  - Signs of tree decay including: cavities, splits, cracks, lack of needles, mechanical damage, missing bark, insect infestation, mushrooms or fungus growing from tree
  - Root damage from equipment, fire or erosion
  - Steep slopes for rolling debris, reduced personnel mobility and more difficult size-up
  - Weather forecast with high winds or wind impacting the tree canopy

Continued next page..

- Identify mitigation measures to reduce risk from hazard trees:
  - Identify, communicate, establish and monitor No-Work-Zones (NWZ) in all high-risk areas until the hazard has been mitigated
  - Assign qualified sawyers and Falling Bosses based on the complexity of the hazard
  - Consider ordering in higher complexity fallers in advance
  - Use heavy equipment or explosives to avoid placing sawyers under hazards
  - Plan quick and safe escape routes
  - Minimize exposure time at the stump by employing efficient felling procedures
  - Minimize impacts to the hazard tree from wedge pounding or other felling operations in the area
  - Do not turn your back on a falling tree or known hazard
  - Use lookouts to maintain secure felling areas
  - Discuss/practice medical evacuation procedures and accept risk accordingly

Resources:

[Hazard Tree Resources](#)

[Incident Response Pocket Guide](#)

[Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations](#)

[Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide](#)

**Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.**

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